emocratic Union State Ticket. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON. Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE. Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE. MATTHEW L. BRETT. Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B HORD. Of Decatur County. FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT. MICHAEL C. KERR, Of Flord County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG. Of Allen County.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

1st District-JOHN LAW. JAMES A. CRAVENS. H. W. HARRINGTON. W. S. HOLMAN. E. JOHNSON. A. B CONDUITT D W. VOORHEES DAVID TURPIE. J. K. EDGERTON J. F. McDOWELL.

The Maine Election,

In 1860, Maine gave Lincoln more than 33,000 majority over Douglas. In 1861 Washburne's majority for Governor over Jameson was more than 36,000, and 17,000 over all other Democratic candidates. This year the telegraph estimates the Republican majority at about 8,000! The Union ball is rolling!

The Value of Biuster.

Governor WRIGHT makes one grand point in his rhapsodies before the people, for they can hardly be called speeches-certainly not arguments. He denounces as traitors all who oppose negro purchase and emancipation-all who despise the iniquitious MonRILL tariff-all who object to the plunder of the treasury of the nation, or who find fault with the conduct of the war. This is about the burden of his harangues, and the staple of his wise statesmanship.

Since he sold himself to Governor MORTON. and turned his political wares into the Republican camp, he seems to have lost all sense of shame and the little political independence he once possessed. Gov. WRIGHT never had much of the latter commodity, but that little be makes a willing sacrifice now to his rapacity for office and pelf. He is content to remain dumb in view of the unjust attempts to make his constituents pay for Southern negroes, and to have them shorn of their property to pamper the bloated and purse-proud aristocracy of manufacturing New England. In his greed for place, he humbles himself at the feet of these men, and denounces his old Democratic friends as traitors, because they are not as cowardly, base and mean as he has shown himself to be. FRANK BLAIR, his Republican brother, denounced this MORRILL tariff in unmeasured terms, and James Wilson and G.S.ORTH are equally severe against the emancipation purchase policy of Mr. Lincoln. Are these Republicans traitors? CRITTENDEN and all the Border State Union men in Congress, voted against these measures of iniquity and injustice. Are they traitors? Republican members of Congress, and committees of Congress, impaled on high the "thieves who plundered the Treasury," and the Republican presses denounced the "robbers who swindled the Government, robbed the people, and stole from the soldiers in the field." And are they raitors, too?

The whole truth is, that Governor WRIGHT, living for four years at the seat of a powerful and corrupt monarchy in Europe has imbibed the worst sentiments of a despotic Government. Like all weak-minded and unprincipled men, his impessions of liberal government were easily erased, and he returned from the Court of Berlin with a thorough contempt for democratic institutions. He is for stifling the voice of the peoplefor putting down free discussion-for permitting "artificial weights to be put upon the shoulders of the white man, and for throwing them from the shoulders of the negro." In a word, the man has turned himself inside out, and he moves about like a maniac, trying to make Democrats believe that he only is honest, and that all others are Secessionists and traitors. When Gov. WRIGHT makes such an exhibition of himself, and blusters to make some one believe that a Democrat he is still, let all the people laugh! The whole thing 1s funny

A Republican Argument Against No-Partyism.

We call attention to the following bold denunciation of the attempt of the Republican leaders to stifle all discussion and criticism of the acts of the Administration, under the plausible but dangerous plea that no matter for what objects or in what manner the war is prosecuted, that all who do not sustain the powers that be, must be against the Government. Since the war began there has been no factious opposition to the Administration. Every requisition it has made upon Congress and the people for men, money and authority to suppress the rebellion, has been promptly complied with. But this confidence and liberality upon the part of the people have been shamefully abused. Recklessness, proflig tey and rascality have characterized the war expenditures from the beginning. Where has there been any economy or regard for the public interests? Fortunes have been made by stealing from the Government and with the knowtedge of those whose business it was to protect its interests. And why have these things been permitted? Because such "patriots" JOE WRIGHT have been going around the country declaring it to be treason to question any act of those whom in the purer and better days of the Republic were regarded as public servants-but who are now pronounced to be "the Government." And in this light this same Joz. WRIGHT in a speech at a Republican meeting in Madison the other day, and the sentiment received the cordial applause of the Republicans, declared that "every man who was not openly for the Government (meaning the party in power, including himself) richly merited and should promptly meet a traitor's death." That's his idea of loyalty. It is not fidelity to the Constitution which should be regarded the first duty of the citizen, but an open approval of all the thievery, rascality and imbecility which has characterized (and still characterizes) the conduct of the war and the infamous legislation of the present Congress. The people have no right, say those advocates of no-partyism, to inquire into and condemn corruption and partisan legislation, until we know whether we have a Government and a country! And what is the result of such doctrines? The war to suppress the rebellion has been in progress a year and a half, and the rebellion is stronger to-day than when the war first commenced. The Government has accumulated a public debt of a thousand millions of dollars, and it is being increased at the rate of two or three millions a day. And from a Government comparatively free from public burdens. eighteen months of Republican Administration has made it about equal in taxation to the taxridden nations of the old world. If there had been a powerful opposition party in Congress, I jority

not to the Government, but to the party in power, Impertinent Intermeddling Commitclosely scrutinizing all the acts of the Administration, far different to-day would have been the condition of public affairs. The war would have been prosecuted energetically and for the single purpose of restoring the national authority and unity; not to strengthen a dominant party, reward its members for partisan services and fatten its treasury plunderers. Without parties a free Government cannot long exist. Opposing parties are its health, its life. The result of no-partyism is despotism, and we see it illustrated in France, in Austria, in Russia. Says Joe WRIGHT and the Republican leaders: "Every man who is not openly for the Government (Louis Napoleon) richly merits and should promply meet a traitor's death." In France the will of Louis Napoleon is the Government, but in the United States we have been taught that the Constitution, and the laws under it, were the Government, not the Administration who happen to be in power. These issues must be met and determined at the elections this fall. It must be apparent to every candid mind that the Republican administration of the Government is a signal failure. If the people desire to maintain a free Government, and restore purity and economy in its administration, there must be a change The only hope of accomplishing these ends is in the displacement of the party in power. And

such we believe will be the verdict of the people. But we started out merely to call attention to the following article, which we copy from the New York World, a Republican paper, which ably demonstrates the necessity of a change in the administration of the Government, to save it from utter destruction :

The demonstrated incapacity of the Adminis-

tration now in power blunts the edge of all the arguments heretofore used against party action during the war. When, one year ago, the disposition was so general to give this Administration on the assumption that, with such support, it would conduct the war to a successful, speedy, knows how disastrously this hope has been dis | erals to lead them. appointed. Supplied with all the men it asked for and all the money it needed, unembarrassed by even the shadow of party opposition in Congress or the country, there has never been an ministration in this or any other free country which wielded resources so great, possessed power so unlimited, or proved so unequal to a great exigency. So notorious is its incompetency that invasion which renders it doubtful whether he will not, within the next two weeks, be himself a captive in the hands of the rebels. A war com mittee of the commercial metropolis propose raising a large army in opposition to the Presi dent, and putting it under the command of a opular leader, the most prominent trait of whose racter is insubordination to constituted author-The Governors of several States belonging

and patriotic opposition party in the loyal States with expressions of dissatisfaction from both the times. It is mainly owing to its non existence of the present military management in that dethat we are now on the brink of counter-revolution and anarchy. The people have confidingly Morris, whose brilliant services in Western Virpearing and enforced upon them the arbitrary ment. edicts of a despotism, and large bodies of them are beginning to meditate its overthrow by the same irregular and revolutionary methods by with a flat refusal. which despotisms are subverted. We protest, in the name of free government and constitutional liberty, against all such treasonable proceedings, against all such desperate and anarchical resorts. Under a free Constitution a weak administration can be deposed only by a powerful opposition party speaking through the ballot-box and controllng the elections

Without the safety valves of a free press, unrammeled discussion, and party opposition, the pent up political passions generated by administrative imbecility and acts of arbitrary power gather fearful and explosive strength. The condition of the country is now such that these safety-valves must be re-opened, or there is danger that our elaboratel constructed and nicely balanced system of government will lie about us in

scattered and disjointed fragments. But let the public voice be pronounced emphatically against the present Administration in the approaching fall elections, and a change of measures, either with or without a change of men, is inevitable. The only authentic expression of the public will, under a free Government, s through the ballot-box. Such party opposition s the regular constitutional method, under our Government, of deposing incompetent rulers. We seem to be close upon a period when the country will choose between changing the Administration by party action through the elections, or by fitful irresponsible action inspired by dangerous revolutionary passions. If the opposition party prevails in the State elections this fall, a change of Cabinet will follow of course, but it is absurd to suppose that Mr. Lincoln will reconstruct his dministration if powerful majorities in all the loval States set the seal of public approbation on disasters, will cease. But if most of the present

z, and absurd than ever. patriotic and powerful opposition party, is too manifest to be reasonably questioned. That the to-day would be a hazardous prediction. The re cent history of that party affords slight guarantee of that elevation above mere party views and toward other citizens-friends of constitutional liberty, who love the Union and favor a vigorous prosecution of the war-which could make it the nucleus of a successful conservative opposition.

unquestionable, and nothing contributes more to such efficiency than a thorough organization

conty and township of the State. its vital air and daily bread. Weak and incompetent rulers can be displaced only by party opthe institution of property protected by the laws is the best restraint on the acquisitive instruct; as ism and debasing superstition-so regular political parties in which opposition to the measure of Government can find efficient expression is the only alternative to revolutionary violence when the conviction that the public safety demands a change of rulers becomes deep and universal. In the absence of an opposition party the country s drifting swiftly into the rapids above the revoful opposition party, we must have also the indisensable prerequisites and accompaniments, with out which it is a hollow and delusive sham. We people to deliberate on the public welfare, in hort all those sacred rights of freemen enumerated in the Constitution and regarded by it as in-

Lovejoy Coming Out.

gress from Illinois:

worked a smart change in his personal demeanor and habits. He has quit his preacherlike twang and his quotations and comparisons from sacred writings, and adopted the slap dash style and forms of expression that belong to the political buffer. He is also ravenously fond of gin slings and whisky punches, and, people here say, some-times gets very comfortably "boozy."

high district, Pennsylvania, to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Cooper, took place on Saturday. Stiles, Democrat, was elected by about 400 ma-

Mr. SEYMOUR, in his speech accepting the nomnation for Governor, tendered him by the Denocracy of New York, remarked that the Repubicans were not fitted to carry on the Government. This he illustrated by stating that they approved of the formation of impertinent meddling committees, who push themselves into the very counsels of our rulers. They propose to organize men outside the authority of law and the constituted

A few days ago we noticed that a self constituted intermeddling committee had gone from this State to thrust their advice upon the President and to propose setting up an independent osecution of the war, outside of the constituted athorities of the nation. The Lafayette Courier nus noticed the meddler's proposition;

A Proposition from the Northwest .- We violate no confidence in the statement that Hon. Henry S. Lane, Judge Test, Jesse L. Williams, Hon. Dick Thompson, Cassius M. Clay, Garrett Davis and other representative men of the North west, have been in Washington for some days. urging upon the President the acceptance of a sition for the consolidation of the troops of the Northwestern States into one grand division under the command of Governor Morton. They pledge themselves in behalf of the great Northwest to crush out the rebellion from the line of Virginia southward in ninety days and leave New York, Pennsylvania and the East the task of enountering Lee and his desperate legions. The oposition was well considered and fully matured efore it was made. The decision of the President has not been rendered, but grave fears are

entertained for the fate of the proposition. The telegraph of the associated press, which appeared in vesterday morning's paper, says that Governor Moaron's commissioners met with a decided rebuke. We quote:

Senator Lane and other prominent Indianians who were here a few days ago on a mission from Gov. Morton, have returned with "No" for an the unanimous support of the loyal States, it was answer. Gov. Morton desired authority to arm and uniform the regiments from his State, by making requisitions directly, instead of through honorable, and triumphant issue. All the world | the General Government, and to select the Gen-

Modest, that, very. The Governor "desired authority" to act independently of the General Government, procure clothing and arms for the regiments of this State, and select the Generals to lead them. Somebody could have made a considerable amount of money out of an opera its own friends are demanding of Mr. Lincoln a | tion of this kind. But the Governor was not change of his Cabinet under the pressure of an satisfied with being the royal satrap of Indiana-King Oliver the First of all Hoosierdom-but he desired to add Kentucky to his dominions. The special Washington dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated the 11th, have the following in eference to the meddling committee:

THE WESTERN DELEGATION.-Stories are in circulation here that the recent delegation of Ino the party which elected the President, hold in diana and Kentucky politicians came for the pura New England city a conclave said to be in con- pose of urging the appointment of Gov. Morton cert with the New York war committee; whose as Provisional Governor of Kentucky, and replings, kept vailed from the public, are resenting that the Union members at the Kenwell understood to have been dictated by a spirit | tucky Legislature desired such an appointment. of opposition, with a view to depose the present | This version is not believed, but it is known that this delegaiton desired to secure an arrangement In this state of things, with the Government in by which the State authority of Indiana could minent danger either of destruction by the re- provide for their own troops, without waiting to bels or subverson by irregular and revolutionary go through the delay of the War Office, and action at the North, only canting imbecility can could select their own Generals for them. As deprecate the formation of an organized, efficient | the matter is understood here, this was coupled Such an opposition party is the great necessity of Kentuckians and Indianians with some features partment, with the request that Gen. Thomas A. surrendered to this administration such an excess | ginia have never been recognized by the Governpower that it has assumed toward them the ment, should be put at the head of the depart-

> The whole request, both as relating to Indiana matters and to the affairs of the department, met

> The New York Herald's Washington dispatches of the 10th say: A PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR FOR KENTUCKY .-

It is understood that one Indiana delegation of prominent politicians has been here to get the President to appoint Gov. Morton, of Indiana, Provisional Governor of Kentucky. It is alleged that the members of the Kentucky Legislature desire such action. The President declines to accede to this request.

The New York Tribune's Washington dispatches of the same date thus notices the med-

A MISSION FROM INDIANA UNSATISFIED .- Senator Lane and other prominent Indianians who were here a few days ago on a mission from Gov. Morton, have returned with "No" for an answer. Gov. Morton desired authority to arm and uniform the new regiments from this State by making requisitions directly instead of through the General Government, and to select the Generals to lead them. It is understood that if this latter privilege had been granted him he would have ppointed to the chief command Gen Thomas A. Morris, who has been shelved ever since his success in Western Virginia, and notwithstanding the efforts of many leading men from his own and adjoining States to have him appointed Major General. To all these requests of Gov. Morton a decided relusal was given.

A decided refusal to all these intermeddling requests was right. If the propositions of the impertinent meddling committee of Indiana had been acceded to, what would have been the rehis past course. If an opposition Congress is sult? Instead of unity of action and singleness elected, its arrogant bullying of the Executive, of purpose, anarchy would have reigned throughwhich has been the source of nine tenths of our out. If Governor Monton had been authormembers are re-elected, their indorsement by the ized to arm and uniform the troops of people will make them more arrogant, domineer | Indiana, and appoint the Generals to lead them, the Governor of every other State would The necessity, then, for an earnest, vigorous, have demanded the same privilege-the same anthority. We should then have some twenty four Democratic Convention at Albany will contribute Governors buying arms, uniforms, horses, tents, to the organization of such a party in their action &c . &c ., and appointing Generals innumerable There would be twenty-four armies distinct from each other, looking to State authorities for supends, and of that liberal spirit of wise tolerance plies and orders, instead of a single head as now. Who can imagine the confusion and the enormous stealings which would follow such an Utopian scheme. But it is worthy the source But whatever doubts there may be on this point, from whence it emanates. It is a Republican the necessity of an efficient opposition party is idea out and out. And who can doubt, after such a suggestion, the truth of the oft repeated charge whose ramifications already extend into every that Republicans are not fitted to carry on the Government. If any one desires to know why Frequent elections and free party action are the the war is not ended, why its terrible consevery essence of republican government; they are quences have visited the country, the answer is, we are under Republican rule. We ask the peoposition, or revolutionary violence. As the in- ple of Indiana to reflect upon these visionary stitution of marriage is the world's safeguard propositions of impertinent intermeddling Republican committees, and then we inquire whether it is the part of wisdom to longer continue the a pure religion is the only antidote to wild fanati- Government in such hands? Let your answer be recorded at the polls on the second Tuesday in Oc-

New York Democratic state Conven-

The Democracy of New York met in Convention at Albany on the 10th inst. The attendance tionary cataract. But if we are to have a power- of delegates was very large and the utmost enthusiasm and unanimity characterized its proceedings. By acclamation the Hon. Honario ust have a free press, free assemblies of the SEYMOUR was nominated for Governor. The nomination of such a man, at the present time, when the counsels of statesmen are needed to guide the ship of State from the perils which beset her, augurs well. Mr. SEYMOUR is a statesman, a patriot and an honest man. The brief A Chicago correspondent of the St. Louis report of his speech, which we append, is evi-Republican gives the following account of the dence, if his past history did not amply illustrate rapid progress made in manners and habits by the the qualities conceded to him, that he is the man Rev. Owen Lovejoy, abolition member of Con- for the times and eminently fit to be placed in power. He denounces in bold terms the Lovejoy's life at Washington as a member of iniquitous radical legislation of Congress, which, Congress and maker of Brigadier Generals has by its disregard of the Constitution and the spirit of our institutions, was giving aid and comfort not only, but even justification to the rebellion.

Mr. SEYMOUR was for standing by the Government, giving it all the men and money it required for the suppression of the rebellion, but holding the party in power and the Administration to a strict accountability for the use of the means DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—The special election placed in their hands. In regard to slavery, he for member of Congress in the Bucks and Le was for letting it take the consequences of the war, but he was opposed to waging he contest solely for its destruction. This is the position of the Democracy everywhere. Most

and Constitution of the country, not from fear. but from patriotism; and that the President had the Republicans. In striking contrast is the position of the two parties. The Republicans, to destroy slavery, would permit the overthrow of shility of the people to pay.

the Government, even welcome its dectruction; administration of the affairs of our State Govwhile the Democracy are for sustaining the Constitution as it is and restoring the Union as it was, whether in the prosecution of the war slav-The enthusiasm with which the nomination of State or county treasuries. Mr. SEYMOUR is hailed by the conservative citizens of New York, regardless of past party dis-

tinctions, is a gratitying assurance that he will relieve the people of the State from paying exorbirant premiums to brokers for gold, we recombe triumphantly elected, and in his success the mend that all taxes be collected and paid in Uniradicalism and the radicals which have brought ted States treasury notes. the present difficulties upon the country, will be justly rebuked. We copy from the proceedings of the Convention the following:

ratio Seymour of Oneida, be unanimously nom | dent against the pressure of the radical Republiinated by acclamation the candidate of the Dem- | cans to mduce him to depart from this principle ocratic State Convention for the Governorship of and pervert the effort to suppress a wicked rebel the State of New York. The mention of the name of Horatio Seymour and for the overthrow of the Constitution. had an electric effect upon the Convention. Every

resounded through the hall. The scene of en- entrance of free negroes into this State, and as husiasm and excitement is beyond description. The motion of Mr. Purdy was carried amid a to bring in an influx of that population from other perfect tempest of applause, and the unanimous States, we respectfully ask the public authorities Aye" of the Convention rang through the hall of Illinois to see that the Constitution and laws

'Seymour," "Seymour." It seemed as if the Convention would never become quiet again. Mr. Seymour soon appeared upon the platform when another outburst of enthusiastic cheering

ery is saved or destroyed.

took place lasting for several minutes. Governor Seymour, when order became sufficiently restored addressed the Convention in speech of unusual force, brilliancy, eloquence and dness. After stating his unwillingness to accept the office under any other circumstances than those rendering it the duty of every man to do what was in his power to rescue the country om its present difficulties, he referred to the Democratic Convention held less than two years ago in this same hall, to exhort the dominant party to submit the "Crittenden Compromise," o a vote of the people in order to avert the war.

Mr. Seymour then reviewed at length the ourse of Congress, which refused the petition of the Democracy, and traced the history of events m the first battle of Bull Run down to the edge made by Congress to prosecute the war or the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution. He then drew a picture of the subsequent action of Congress, which disregarded the wisdom of Solomon, "that it is an bonor to a man to cease from strife, but a fool will be meddling." He alluded to the assaults made by Republican journals on the Administra tion, which Administration they charged with inimpetency, corruption, and unfaithfulness. He showed how the course of Congress had tended ordination toward the Administration of its own | conscription. that slavery was not the only thing in the Con- will begin, perhaps, to recognize something of the stitution, the overthrow of which would bring difficulty when they are forced to pay the bill the argued that although the Republicans were not another year of "conquest" must cost. They the formation of impertment meddling commit- of the reckoning! And it is well for mankind of our rulers. They propose to organize men at some point by its cost, both in blood and gold. outside of the authority of law and the constinurned such committees, and would resist such flegal, revolutionary organizations if need be by orce. While be admitted that there were loval men in the body of the Republican party, its leaders were dangerous and unwise men, and in

take the patriotism of the Democracy for fear. The Democratic party had hearts and arms strong enough to sweep away the cobweb system of terrorism and threats which seemed to be held over the heads of the people. The security of the public is in the loyalty and intelligence of that party, times rely. The President has been far less emarrassed by Democrats than by Republicans. Mr. Seymour concluded by saying that the Democracy were confident in their cause, for they were battling for the Union, the Constitution

Governor Seymour was frequently interrupted n his speech by the most enthusiastic outbursts f applause, reldom if ever equalled in any State Convention. At the conclusion of his speech cheer after cover was given for him, and the most intense feeling was exhibited, everybody crowding forward to seize him by the hand and show the pleasure and gladness they felt at his omination. The scene of enthusiasm baffles all attempts at description.

When order was once more restored, loud cries were made for "Fernando Wood;" who, in brief, spirited, eloquent and patriotic address, fore, if he spoke the truth, was sent to Fort Laavette, and the only security for him against imsonment was to give utterance to lies. He ledged that the city of New York would give inevitable end. firty thousand majority for Horatio Seymour, State of New York.

Mr. Wood's remarks were enthusiastically ap-

Illinois Democratic State Convention The following resolutions were unanimously

the duty of all good citizens to aid the General Government in all legal and constitutional mea- The Treasonable Plots of the Radisures necessary and proper for the accomplishnent of this end.

Resolved, That the doctrines of Southern and Northern extremists are alike inconsistent with the Federal Constitution, and irreconcilable with Notwithstanding the fright occasioned by the the Union and harmony of the country. The present condition of affairs to the radical agitators, first have already involved us in a civil war, and | their denunciations of the present Administration the latter, if permitted to retain ascendancy, will are of a character quite as treasonable as anyleave to the nation but little hope of the restora- thing ever uttered by the leaders of the rebellion,

tion of the Union in peace. we hold dear in the future of our beloved coun- denouncing to a crowd of news hunters and newstry, against the resolution of pledging the nation | paper correspondents that if this Government was enormity and fruitful only of national beggary; osed to all schemes having for their objects, imediate or remote, the taxation of the white

man for the purchase of the negro anywhere. Resolved. That the recent arrests of citizens of ond this State calls for the most unqualified conall of her children so arrested shall be immedi own partisan purposes. ately restored to their homes and allowed a fair and impartial trial, according to the provisions of hey may have their reputations honorably vindi- day, but are unable to tell from their instru-

tice are unobstructed, as tyrannical, oppressive to individuals and dangerous to the public liberty.

Resolved. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government;

truly did he remark that the Democracy had that a return to rigid economy and accountability been and would be loyal and obedient to the laws is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunde of the public treasury by favored partisans. Resolved, That we consider the new excise law

unjust in many of its features, and particularly been far less embarrassed by the Democrats than oppressive on the agricultural States; and we urge such amendments as shall make it equal and just, and also a general reduction of the amount levied-so as to be within the present Resolved, That the strictest economy in the

ernment is imperatively required; and the executive, legislative and judicial officers should receive for their compensation only the salaries allowed by the Constitution of the State; and that all additional fees should be paid into the Resolved, That, in order to sustain the financial credit of the United States Government, and to

Recolved, That we hall with satisfaction the recent declaration of the President of the United States, that his object is to "save the Union the shortest way under the Constitution"-that it is Hon. Elijah F. Purdy then moved that Ho the duty of all good citizens to sustain the Presilion into a war for the emancipation of slaves

Resolved, That the people of Illinois having member started to his feet, and cheer after cheer | inhibited by the State Constitution and law the the present disturbances on our border are likely amidst the most dealening calls for "Seymour," | are properly enforced on that subject. When the people of Illinois adopted that negro exclusion clause, they meant that the honest laboring man should have no competitor in the black racethat the soil of Illinois should belong to the white man, and that he alone was suited for her

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are nereby tendered to the officers and volunteers of every corps, for their brave and gallant conduct in the war to preserve the Union and the Constitution. History will record their deeds upon the bloody fields of Belmont, Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Fredericktown, Lexington and other fields, for the admiration of all coming time.

From the London Times, August 29. The Recognition of the United States by England an Example for the

North The continual tale of defeat and calamity will not tend to excite enthusiasm in the new recraits who are to fill the ranks so terribly thinned by the war. A second advance southward, it may be predicted, will not be undertaken wit i the same spirit of the first. All the circumstances of the war are changed. The troops are not volunteers: the conflict has no "ninety days" limit; the enemy is in terrible earnest, and fights with skill and discretion as well as courage. It is a more serious usiness altogether than was at first believed. No delusions are possible now. The part of the opulation that furnishes the successive armies has begun to see that a conquest of the South is to unite the South and distract the North, for the impossible. They refuse to enlist for the work, Republican party had evinced a spirit of insub. and are forced into the ranks by the threats of a

The part of the people who can fight by deputy untold misery and suffering on the country. He | war has already run up and to calculate what even ntentionally dishonest, they were not fitted to will begin to recover from the intoxication of the carry on the Government. They approved of revel when they arrive at the sobering moment tees, who push themselves into the very councils that the passion for conquest is sure to be checked A period arrives when national pride must yield tuted authorities. For one, he (Mr. Seymour) and make the best terms; and a way is sure to be found by which the national honor can be reconciled with peace.

It seeks consolation in the very bravery and obstinacy of the resistance, or affects to discover that it was only beaten by the powers of nature," its present situation it could not save the country. by climate, by distance, by mountains and rivers. Mr. Seymour then stated the position of the or by disease, or, in fact, by anything that palli-Democratic party. They had and they would ates the failure. It matters little how the concontinue to loyally support the laws and authori. viction of the impossibility of an enterprise is arties of the country. They would give the Presi- rived at, provided it is abandoned with as good a de it all the men he called for to uphold the Gov. grace as may be. It would be better, of course, ernment, execute the laws, put down the rebel. that the madness of a hopeless undertaking ion and gain an honorable and lasting peace, should be recognized at the outset. This appears The Democratic party had been and would be to be a prescience beyond humanity. Yet when loyal and obedient to the laws and Constitution | an invasion has consumed large armies, wasted of their country, not from fear but patriotism. He | millions of treasure, and at the end of the first warned, he implored the Republicans not to mis- year of war leaves the invading power in doubt whether it is not really in danger of attack, the future of such a conflict may be calculated from

The time has arrived for a compromise of some kind; the worst settlement of the dispute can not be so fatal as the war. This was the and upon that party the Government can at all | conclusion forced on the British Government at a period the history of which is taught in every American school. The North might add its present experience to the lesson of its schoolbooks with infinite advantage. The American colonists were "rebels" in the belief of England, as the Southern citizens are "rebels" to the Govern ment of Washington. We thought our national interest and our national pride were involved in suppressing the revolt by arms. We were stiffnecked in the matter as a people, and the Gov ernment was under the influence of the most obstinate of Kings.

We kept up the war for years, and we are still paying for the blindness of our grandfathers. Yet England had to yield all, to acknowledge the inpendence of America, and to let the British Crown sustain as it could the loss of its "brightest jewel." To our surprise, we soon found that the jewel was not so much missed: that as for our material interests, they were rather improved by dorsed every word that Governor Seymour had the change-that we gained more by good given utterance to, declaring that the time had friends than bad subjects. We now look on the me when the people could speak their minds. issue of the conflict with satisfaction. But Eng-Inder the present Administration, a man hereto- land then, unlike America now, had a few wise and moderate men who saw the impossibility of conquering the rebellious colonies, and courageously opposed the popular clamor, foreseeing the

Lord Chatham called on the House of Lords nd that nothing could prevent him (Mr. Sey oto instruct the Throne in the language of truth," mour) from being the next Governor of the great to which a people might now listen with advantage. It was at one of the worst periods of the war; our Popes and our McClellans had failed. The army was in a desperate condition. "That army," said Chatham, "can achieve anything but mpossibilities; and I know that the conquest of British America is an impossibility. You can and enthusiastically adopted by the Democracy not conquer America! What is your present sit of Illinois, at their State Convention on the 10th | uation there? We do not know the worst; but we do know that in three campaigns we have done nothing and suffered much"-words that ex-Resolved, That the Constitution, and laws acrly describe the North at the present moment. made in pursuance thereof, are and must remain | Our, King Government and people had to yield to the supreme law of the land, and as such must the force of circumstances. These say most disbe preserved and maintained in their proper and | tinctly to the Unionists, "You can not conquer ightful supremacy; that the rebellion now in the South." And the Americans will have to arms against them must be suppressed, and it is obey their stern monitor, as we did before them.

cals. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

if not more so. Only last night Senator Wilson, Resolved. That we protest in the name of our of Massachusetts, who is a type of this class, was selves and of our children, and in the name of all | publicly inveighing against the Government and o pay for all the negroes which may be emanci- located in New York it would be overturned in nated by authority of any of the Southern less than ten days, and a provisional Government States; and that we regard such measure, involv. established in its stead. This was stated, not in ing as it does the expenditure of thousands of the way of a threat, nor was it expressed as a illions of dollars, as a measure of transcendant proposition of the Senator himself, but was given with an emphasis which was peculiarily signifithat we are unalterably and unconditionally op- cant. From other radical sources it is learned that the purpose entertained by the friends of Fremont is to raise an independent force of fifty thousand men, to be placed under his command, and then to declare him military dictator, and alhis State, charged with violations of civil law, low him to assume the direction of governmental and their transportation to military prisons be policy and enforce his authority by the bayonet. These things are whispered in the corridors of mnation, and are direct and open violations of the Capitol, and indicate the treasonable desires the Constitution of the United States. That the of the Jacobins who have endeavored in vain to people of this State have a right to demand that pervert the policy of the Administration to their THE NATIONAL TAX .- The assessors and col-

the Constitution, so that if guilty they may be lectors recently appointed under the tax law of onvicted and punished, and if not guilty that last Congress received their blank books on Monhow or in what manner to proceed. In fact they Resolved. That while we deprecate and conablic press, and still more strongly condemn all on the curbstone. The most intelligent of them secret political organizations, as unnecessary, we will even protest against all unjust interference the income, if anything, or in fact what they are with the freedom of speech and of the press, by to do. In short, the whole affair, owing either arbitrary and illegal arrests and imprisonments, or by extra judicial suppression of newspapers in the law or from instructions from headquarters at Washington, is in a decided muddle, and the prospects are that several days will

" Carlile Stumping for the South." The Journal copies an extract from the Grenada (Mississippi) Appeal, in which it is stated that Mr. Carlile "is stumping the Western part or forcing the lines of the Confederates between of Virginia against the war and in favor of the Manassas and Washington, and reached Arling-South." The Journal knew that it was giving currency to a lie by publishing and indorsing a statement of that character. Mr. Carlie is not much truth. We know from the northern press. stumping Western Virginia against the war or in favor of the South. The Journal is the last paper in the North that should charge any one and to reform their broken legions and new lines with uttering treasonable sentiments. It was during the winter. But it was the hope and beagainst the war before and after it commenced. It pronounced secession revolution, and said that the people of the South had the right of revolution, if they chose to exercise it. It was in favor of peaceable separation-of letting all the States that desired to leave the Union go in peace. Four months after the fall of Sumter, the Journal said that it had seen no reason to change the opinions it had expressed against civil war and in favor of disunion, and if the rebels would lay down their arms it was still city, but the opportunity which they would seem in favor of letting them depart in peace. When to afford for the commencement of an offensive the Journal was advocating the right of secession, Mr. Carlile was in the Virginia Convention opposing it. He opposed it not only theo- vance into Pennsylvania, and a menace of the retically, but practically. He remained in the northern capitals, it is impossible to say that the Union. To day, as he has always been, he is in favor of the old Constitution and the old tiffication to the North, but would not cost a fatal, Union. The trouble with the Journal so far as or even a serious loss of strength. The moral Mr. Carlile is concerned, is, that he is not an shock might possibly occasion negotiations for Abolitionist-he is not a Black Republican. He associated with them long enough to find out rai rush to arms. Possession of Washington is their hypocrisy, that the emancipation of the only desirable as the open door to invasion; and slaves was an object higher with them than the maintenance of the Constitution and the preserthe revolution. Because he can not have any

movements in that State :

lieved to be 50,000.

other damage,

We learn from reliable authority that a rebel

orce, 10,000 strong, in command of Gen. Polk.

entered Glasgow vesterday afternoon and took

ossession. Gen. Bragg was reported to be fol-

owing close on Polk's heels, the whole force be-

DOWN THE ROAD .- We learn from Capt. Tom

Berry, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad,

that a train left Bowling Green vesterday for

Franklin, but turned back, unable to proceed; the

Bowling Green, a force of rebels having made

their appearance within twelve miles of the latter

equipage, rations, &c., sufficient to last our en-

tire division for two months. This is a fortunate

as they have been on short rations for sometime

lay our surest road to success.

The Hon, Joseph E. McDonald then address-

"In life's last hours when prodigies arise; Fears of the b. ave and follies of the wise;

"Yen I thinks vat I now be,
And vat I used to was,
I thinks I throws myself away,
Mit out sufficient caure.

ortunate downfall.

rack had been torn up between Franklin and

if it is effectually closed against us by the occupation of Arlington, we hope that this precious season will not be consumed in picking the lock vation of the Union as it came from the men of or battering it down, while the wail is full of breaches through which we may pass as well. Reason indicates that the aim and object of the sympathy with Black Republicanism, the Jour-Confederacy at this stage of the war is, or should nal charges Mr. CARLILE with uttering treasonbe, a transfer of hostilities to the enemy's soil. It able sentiments and with being a secession symis in fact a matter of necessity that we should do so. It is difficult to see how an enormous army pathiser, knowing both to be false. This charge can be subsisted in Northern Virginia during the comes with ill grace from a paper which is an coming winter. Everything that it consumes will open and persistent advocate of a peacable sep have to be transported there from great distances, for it is now literally an army in the desert. Few aration of the States. who have not visited it know the extent to which the unfortunate portion of the State has been des-News from Kentucky. olated. At the end of eighteen months it has The Louisville Democrat of the 13th contains

Malvern Hill.

the following information in regard to military that of Middle Germany, after the thirty years The drums and tramplings of three conquests have not produced elsewhere the ravages and waste which the struggles of the Southern hosts have caused in Piedmont, Virginia, during the past and present summers. It will take one hundred full years to restore that country to the condition in which the war found it. Deserted as it is by the majority of its inhabitants, it is not easily perceived how the scattered remainder of its population hope to escape starvation during the coming winter; and the maintenance of an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men there, de pendant on a single track railroad, when the winter has rendered the other highways impassable, will be an experiment not less dangerous than

been reduced to a condition nearly resembling

From the Richmond Examiner

Late from Richmond.

ources that the enemy has succeeded in evading

ton Heights with the wreck of his army. This

story lacks confirmation, but it comes from so

many quarters that we fear it contains but too

that it was the intention of their Generals, if de-

feated on the Rappahannock, to retire to Arling-

ton Heights, there to renew the war of the spade.

lief of the country that the arrangements of the

Confederate leaders had been such as would have

completely foiled that plan. If the news of their

successful retreat to Arlington Heights is con-

firmed, it will be another of those many disap-

pointments which we have had to support, much

McClellan after the battle of Cold Harbor and

resembling and nearly as great as the escape of

But if it is indeed true, we hope that our foes

themselves will be disappointed in their expecta-

tions of a seige of Washington. The chief prize

of the late victories is not the possession of that

campaign in the enemy's country. The capture

of Washington would produce an immense sen

sation, but if unattended by an immediate ad-

said sensation would be altoge, ber and necessarily

peace; but if the northern people possess any real

courage, it would more probably result in a gene-

igence has been received from various

Forrest's cavalry, numbering about 1,000 men, were in Franklin yesterday, where they killed one Even if that difficulty could be overcome, it is Federal soldier, and made prisoners of a lot of evident that our army can not waste its time in stragglers. They have torn up the track in that protracted operations for the possession of a vicinity, burned depots, and did considerable frontier city, unless it desires to lose the only opportunity to make a real approach to the end of the war that we have had since the beginning of tion received in this city from a reliable gentle- it. Such a delay would be all that the enemy man of the Gap, we learn that a force left the could now desire, for it would give him just the Gap on the 28th ult., and made an attack on the time necessary to organize and bring up his new Georgia brigade, who had been within four miles army of six hundred thousand men; and while of our forces for several weeks, when our forces, | Washington should be neither clearly lost or won, under the indomitable Gen George W. Morgan, but a prize still at stake between the two counmade an attack and completely dispersed the tries, the difficulty of raising that new army would

whole brigade, killing several and taking a great | be greatly alleviated. many prisoners and capturing their entire camp | If we can not take Washington by a coup de main, it must be left to take care of itself. The true goals of our course are the deliverance of occurrence for our troops stationed at the Gap. Marviand and the invasion of Pennsylvania; and and if we ever have an honorable treaty of peace past. This will place them in a position to hold with the United States, it will be signed on the

out for double the length of time they have so enemy's territory, and not on our soil. War is a game of chance, and in all games of The rebels will find that they have a hard chance there are unaccountable runs of good and customer to deal with when they a hold of Jen | bad luck. In the latter part of last winter and in eral Morgan and the men comprising his di- the beginning of the spring, we had our season of evil tortune. Mishap succeeded mishap, loss followed loss, and disaster pursued disaster in a Correspondence of Sentinel. melancholy series so long and unbroken that the Democratic Meeting in Monroe Coun- Confederacy could realize the sensation of Macty-Joe. Wright delivers a Sunday School Oration. beth, when he asked: "Shall thy line stretch out

to crack of doom?" The tables are now turned; the cards run the EDITOR SENTINEL-A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held at this place on other way. The North has now its desmal season, Monday the Sth Inst. The attendance was large while the winter of our discontent is turned to from every portion of the county. The meeting glorious summer. Splendidly victorious in Virwas organized by the selection of Ex Governor ginia, our first organized advance into Kentucky Dunning as Chairman. After the transaction of is also marked by a success even more brilliant, business, the Hon. John B. Cochrane of Ken. though of less magnitude. The battle near tucky, was introduced. Mr Cochrane spoke of Richmond, Kentucky, although ten thousand the difficulties Kentucky Union men have labor. only of the enemy were engaged, is one of the ed under, and the sacrifices with which they most encouraging incidents of the war, if the rehave sealed their devotion to the Government. port which the telegraph brings is indeed true, They had contributed nearly one half their num. that the Kentucky regiments which the enemy ber to swell the ranks of the Union armies, and had raised by compulsory enrolment marched were ready to respond to every call made upon over to the side of their compatriots to deliver up them by their country. They were for the Gov. the arms which their tyrants had forced into their

ernment because it was right. In an able and hands, eloquent appeal he called upon the people of the A large portion of the new levies of the North North to shun the counsels of extremists, and are to be drafted from the oppressed populations adopting conservative measures, devote every of conquered southern States-Maryland, Kenenergy to presecuting the war, in which course tucky, Missouri and Tennes-ee. We now know what these troops will be worth to them and to Mr. C's whole address was most able and patriot- us, and can indulge the hope that they will oric. As the views of a man whose love for the ganize, arm and equip as many more regiments Union had cost him many sacrifices, the speech | from those States as the arms bearing population had a salutary effect upon our people, who have will afford. The Kennucky victory appears by been disposed to underate the trying situation of the dispatch to have been so complete, that we Kentucky Union men. If Mr. Cochrane's duties | fear the details may weaken the impression that as a member of the Kentucky legislature would it leaves. But it is at least certain that we are permit him to address other portions of Indiana, victorious in Kentucky, and that our troops are he could do Kentucky no better service than by upon their way to Lexington. In the West, as raising his eloquent voice within the borders of in the East, the smile of fortune is manifest; and our own State for a more vigorous prosecution of the masters of the art of war agree with other gamblers, that luck should be pushed.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 6.

ed the meeting. A orief synopsis of his speech would not do it justice. He told the people he The Terms of Peace. came to appeal quietly to their reason. He said It seems that the recent victories of the Conthe Democratic party were for a determined and federate army has aroused a feeling for peace vigorous war policy, and would respond to every which is beginning to find public expression in call of their country for men and money to up northern cities. We are informed that a late hold the Constitution. It was the only party copy of the New York Times has been received which had sacrificed party feelings. He ably re that says: "If the combined armies of McCiellan, viewed the unconstitutional measures and suicidal Burnside and Pope are defeated, then we for one policy of Congress at its last session. He advo- are for settlement " We have not seen the pacated a war policy which would defeat the rebel | per, and do not know whether or not any qualifiarmies in the field, disarm them and then provide cations were added. Those who informed us of for the government of the seceded States under the Times' expression added that the whole tone the Constitution, after the removal of their dis- of the article was that of disappointment and loyal leaders. Men went away from the Court sorrow. Whether or not this statement is correct, House on Monday evening satisfied how deeply we have no coubt that thousands at the North, the Democracy of Indiana had been misrepresen- who heretofore silently submitted to the popular ted. The ballot box will tell a favorable tale for cry, will now speak out and demand peace, since Mouroe county in October, if free from federal in- all their armies have been defeated, and no force fluence, and not interfered with by State au- intervenes between our victorious army and the northern cities

One word of tribute to a political colportent, General Lee understands the northern character who is at present vending his politics and religion | well enough to know that the surest guarantee of through Southern Indiana, charging nothing but an early peace, is the vigorous food and lodging, but with an eye fixed on here present successes. He has shown himself to be a after. Joseph A. Wright abused his late Demo. General who properly estimates the value of quick cratic friends on Saturday, the 6th inst., at Bloom- and rapid movements; he is pressing forward toington. As he proposes lecturing all over the wards the enemy's country, and nothing but a State except the Seventh Congressional District, speedy offer of the most favorable terms of peace we will not destroy his stock in trade by report- will prevent an early invasion of northern terriing his speech. On Sunday afternoon he deliver- tory, carrying to the enemy's home the same ed a Sunday School oration to the children of the kind of warfare that has been practiced by them Methodist Church. A goodly number of old and in the South. When the fact of invasion is foryoung were present. The Ex Governor begun by | cibly presented to the northern mind, our own saving he could not talk without speaking of the terms of peace will be offered us.

war, and said he would tell them the causes of The only returns which the Confederate States the rebellion. To be brief the address was in- can accept will be the immediate recognition of teresting. He talked about himself, quoted the present Confederate States, and the permis-from both testaments, questioned the children, sion to the other States to elect their own destiny put the ministers through a cross examination, and to decide whether their future shall be with and concluded by giving the adult portion of his the Confederate States or with the United States. hearers a scientific and instructive account of his We are of the opinion that the principle of visit to Pompeii, where his vision was gladdened election should be applied not only to the borby the sight of a theater without a roof, several der slave States, but to each and all of the kinds of fish-hooks, an immense jug which would remaining United States. Not that any of the hold three barrels, what he styled the hetacombs, Northern States are wanted in the Confedeand other things of equal interest to an intelli- racy, but as an acknowledgment of the right gent audience. The whole address reflected of secession-for which this war has been waged.

great credit upon the taste and learning of the The peace which ends this war should ac-Ex-Governor of Indiana and Ex Minister to knowledge the ends for which it was fought and Berlin. As we thought of the past an i witnessed apply its principles to each and all of the United the present, despite the day and the place, we States.

were refreshed by the recollection of what that We do not see the necessity for any proclama-

irrepressible individual, the past says, not that we tion to the Northwestern States about the free would attribute to the gentleman of "thunder and navigation of the Mississippi river; that has allightning" renown, the fierce warlike genius of ready been sufficiently declared, and the Norththe famous Englishman, though he might dis-pute the claims of piety with Dean Swift. western States have, notwithstanding that offer, as vigorously sustained the war as any of the as vigorously sustained the war as any of the other Northern States. We are unwilling to mitigate the force and effect of our victories by ex-From sriborough's eyes the tears of dotage flow, And Swift expires a driveller and a show," tending favors or offers to any portion of our enemies The ability to conquer a peace has been demonstrated—let is do nothing that will appear Or perhaps those other words of the same gen-

ald be equally true which are to be like an effort to purchase it. found in the "Loater's Lament" on his own un The earnest desire of the people of the Confederate States for peace is known to the North. Whenever the United States are prepared to have peace it can be obtained upon proper terms. In the meantime our army will speedily approach the enemy's territory.